

# USSR Recognizes Lublin Gov't

## WEATHER

Increasing Cloudiness  
And Warmer  
Moderate Winds

# Daily Worker

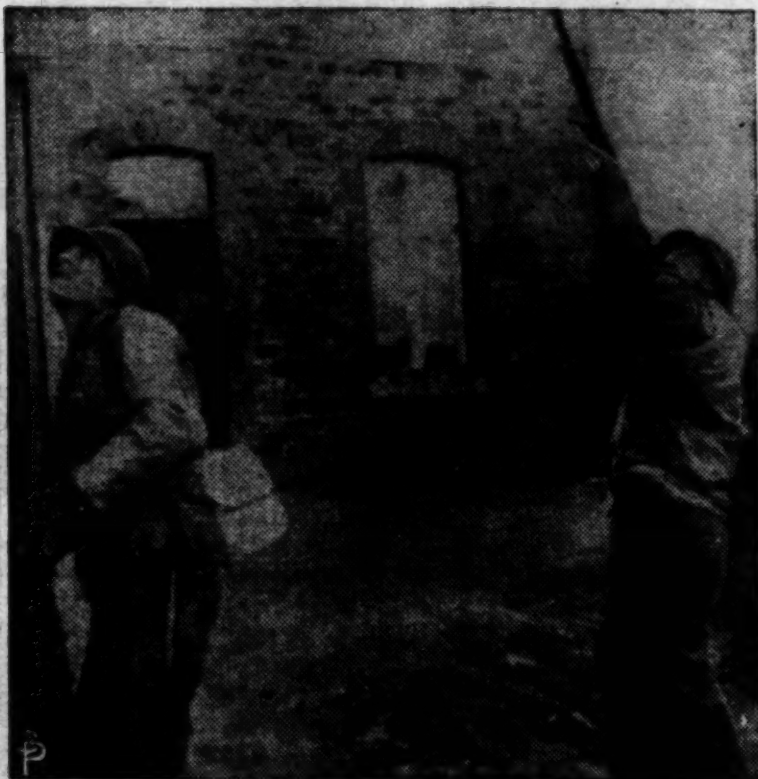
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OF PITTSBURGH  
Edition

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# MONTGOMERY CUTS INTO NORTH BULGE



**Shooting Up at Nazis:** A Yank rifleman in a Belgium town aims at a P-47 plane, while his buddy grabs for his own gun. The plane had dropped a bomb and a flare just before this picture was taken. Nazis have been using captured American planes, and these soldiers were taking no chances.

## Yanks and British Slug to Within 5 Miles of La Roche

PARIS, Jan. 5 (UP).—The U. S. First and British Second armies, now commanded by Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, drove two miles into the northern shoulder of the Ardennes bulge along a fog-shrouded 25 miles front today, but German counter-attacks to the south drove the U. S. Third Army back two miles northeast of Bastogne.

Mounting German counter-assaults also forced the U. S. Seventh Army to retreat to points 15 miles inside northeastern France below Bitche, and threatened to isolate American forces to the east in the Wissembourg gap area.

The fiercest fighting, however, raged on the northern side of the Ardennes bulge, where, in battles which front dispatches termed the most vicious of the entire western campaign, the Yanks and British slugged to within five miles of the German road hub of La Roche and moved within striking distance of the St. Vith-La Roche highway, main German lifeline into the bulge.

A late front dispatch reported that the British right wing, smashing into the southwestern tip of the Nazi bulge, had advanced almost a mile from Bure to the area of Grupont, 12 miles northwest of the Third Army's western flank



MARSHAL MONTGOMERY

Fighting through fog that reduced visibility to 100 yards and paced by tanks advancing over icy roads made usable by doughboy "sand and gravel crews," the armies of the north captured five villages and were fighting in six others.

Headquarters revealed that the northern armies were now commanded by Montgomery, who took over at a time when Field Marshal Karl Gerd von Rundstedt was threatening to split the Allied front. Montgomery now commands four armies—the U. S. First and Ninth, the British Second and Canadian First—while Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley's U. S. 12th Army Group, formerly comprising the First, Third and Ninth, now includes only the Third.

The Third had absorbed 20 Nazi counter-attacks on the Bastogne salient in the past 36 hours, knocking out 24 tanks on one sector alone. Incessant German thrusts with tanks, infantry and heavy artillery forced Patton to withdraw two miles in the Michamps area, four miles northeast of Bastogne.

On its western flank, however, the Third captured Tillet, 8½ miles west of Bastogne, after a half-mile advance, and threw back two counter-attacks near Mande Saint Etienne, 3½ miles west of Bastogne.

In the Wiltz sector, 10 miles southeast of Bastogne, the 26th Infantry Division of the Third Army advanced 400 yards while in the Wardin sector, three miles east of Bastogne, a one-mile gain gave Patton high ground around Wardin.

## 'Big Three' to Confer After Roosevelt Inauguration

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## Labor Asks New Inquiry Group Be Fair

CIO and Railroad Trainmen  
Meet With House Leaders

—See Page 2

## Romain Rolland, Anti-Fascist

Great French Writer Led  
In Struggle Against Nazis

—See Page 11

## Soviets Repel Counter-Attacks

—See Page 3



# 'Big 3' to Meet After FDR Inauguration

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (UP).—The Big Three meeting between President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin will be held sometime after the President's inauguration, Jan. 20, Mr. Roosevelt said today. The time and place, he added, depend a good deal on what he called ice conditions. He indicated that the secrecy which surrounded the Casablanca and Teheran meetings of the United Nations' leaders would prevail at the forthcoming conference.

The President, preparing a message for delivery to Congress, said he would give the American people a radio summary of the 8,000-word document tomorrow night (10 to 10:30 EWT).

The message will touch on several foreign policy matters as well as on possible manpower draft moves, Mr. Roosevelt told his news conference.

One foreign policy issue to be discussed, he said, will be the ship-

## FDR to Broadcast Tonight at 10

Radio networks announced yesterday that President Roosevelt would broadcast a summary of his annual message to Congress from 10 to 10:30 p.m. EWT today (Saturday).

ment of additional war materials to France, which has indicated consistently that it desires to play a greater part in the war.

Mr. Roosevelt's message will be read to Congress by clerks about 2 p.m. (EWT).

## Queens GOP Opposes Mayor

Queens Republican leader, Warren Ashmead, turned thumbs down on giving the GOP nomination to Mayor LaGuardia for reelection this fall.

Gov. Dewey is reported to be in favor of designating the mayor as GOP candidate in order to keep the Democrats out of City Hall.

Ashmead, one of the most powerful county leaders by virtue of GOP strength in Queens, said yesterday that he was against any "fusion" with the American Labor Party for any office, and wanted a straight Republican candidate. Last Spring he demanded that all local GOP candidates refuse ALP endorsement, without much success outside of his own county.



Shaken but unharmed, Lt. S. F. Ford of Baltimore, a U. S. fighter pilot, provides a dramatic photo as he walks away from his cracked-up P-38 Lightning on Mindoro in the Philippines. He managed to drag himself out of the flaming wreckage of his plane after it was hit by a Japanese Zero.

# Teacher Groups Unite in Pay Rise Plea to Board

In a joint appearance before the City Board of Education yesterday, representatives of leading teacher organizations requested that city teachers be given \$500 cost of living increase. The request was made at an open budget hearing at the board's headquarters, 110 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

Superintendent of Schools John E. Wade has already submitted the 1945-46 budget to the board's committee on finance. Cost-of-living increases would add \$17,000,000 to the school budget.

Appearing at the hearing were representatives of the Teachers Union, the Teachers Guild, the High School Teachers Association and the Joint Committee of Teachers Organizations.

Mrs. Rose Russell, legislative director of the Teachers Union, presented a four point program in ad-

dition to the request for salary increases. She asked for:

Appropriations to reduce class size. Appointment of at least 1,500 regular teachers.

More adequate provisions for child health and welfare services, the expansion of the nursery-in-the-public-school program.

Increased appropriations for expansion of adult education facilities.

**ALP PROPOSALS**  
The American Labor Party urged the board to request the State Legislature not to delay action on the substantial modification of the antiquated Friedsam formula.

ALP representatives stated that

"there is sufficient evidence now to support such revision without the need for prolonged study. The preparation of the present budget should take into account the revitalization from the increased funds that should flow to the school system from this remedial action."

The board was also asked to urge the State Legislature to eliminate the substitute category and to adopt a program of inter-racial, inter-faith and inter-cultural education.

The ALP also backed the \$500 increase, reduction of class size, adoption of a school building and all-day and year round school use program for child and adult education and recreation, adequate child care nurseries, and extension of civil service coverage to all school custodial workers.

# Labor Asks New Investigating Group Be 'Fair-Minded'

By ADAM LAPIN

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The CIO joined by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen has asked Democratic and Republican House leaders that "fair-minded" and objective Congressmen be appointed as members of the permanent Dies Committee approved by the House on Wednesday.

Labor spokesmen were particularly insistent that the new committee be prevented from becoming a witch-hunt directed against the trade union movement in general and the CIO Political Action Committee in particular.

John Rankin (D-Miss), who sponsored the new Dies Committee, has made it clear that he believes PAC should be its principal target.

Rankin has nominated as his first choice for the chairmanship Rep. John S. Gibson (D-Ga). Gibson is considered to be as anti-Negro and anti-labor as Rankin.

Speaker Sam Rayburn, who strongly opposed revival of the Dies Committee, is understood to be using his influence to prevent another three-ring circus and witch-hunt of the kind conducted by Rep. Martin Dies.

## LABORITES MEET RAYBURN

A labor delegation which visited Rayburn was satisfied that the Speaker will oppose anti-labor shenanigans by the committee.

Labor representatives were also told by Rep. Joseph Martin of Massachusetts, Republican House leader, that the GOP "does not want a witch-hunt."

While sceptical of Martin's promise, the labor spokesmen intend to hold the Republican leader to it.

The specific demand they made of Martin was that Rep. J. Parnell Thomas (R-N.J.), one of the original and most vociferous Dies Committee members, be kept off the new group.

Thomas has already indicated that he is willing and ready to serve.

Members of the delegation which visited House leaders included Nathan Cowan, CIO legislative director; Irving Richter, United Auto Workers; Tom Owens, United Rubber Workers; Martin Miller and Earl Bassett, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and Clifford McAvoy, United Electrical and Radio Workers.

## FUNDS FOR COMMITTEE

Democratic Congressmen on the new committee will be picked by the Democratic members of the House Ways and Means Committee and Rep. Jere Cooper (D-Tenn), ranking Ways and Means Democrat, has indicated that the new Dies group will not be packed with anti-labor men.

If the committee is of the kind calculated to go in for another witch-hunt, it is likely to run into trouble getting funds since Rep. John Cochran (D-Mo) a Dies Committee foe, is chairman of the House Committee Accounts holding the purse strings for committee investigators.

Rep. Rankin may, however, try to sidetrack the accounts committee and attempt to get funds from the Appropriations Committee.

It was reported that an agreement has been reached that there will be six Democrats and three Republicans on the committee. This would probably increase the chances for getting a fair-minded committee which might be interested in genuinely un-American activities.

## British Conservatives Delay Conference

LONDON, Jan. 5 (UP).—A Conservative Party conference was postponed today from Jan. 31 to March 14. No reason was given for the six-week postponement of the conference at which Prime Minister Churchill was scheduled to make a major political address.

# Union-Hater Back With Alibis for Nazis

By JOHN MELDON

It all depends on how you travel and what credentials you carry. If you come over on a Nazi sub, intent upon creating havoc on the American homeland, you'll probably be nabbed as a saboteur and treated accordingly. However, if you come to the USA after a trip to France and carry credentials in the form of a passport, as Frederick C. Crawford did, you can get away with anything, especially if you are a former president of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Crawford got together with some of his cronies in the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and told them:

The Germans were building a prosperous, contented France until the Allied invasion.

"A fine conservative Frenchman I had known for years," Crawford said to the press, "told me that if it had gone on for a year and a half more (the Nazi occupation) he believed the French working people would have settled for things as they were."

What about the heroic French underground? Listen to this:

Crawford said the underground,

was composed of Communists, young people and underworld ex-convicts who "robbed 10 peaceful French families" for every train that was blown up. He characterized the Belgian and Norwegian undergrounds similarly.

The Nazis in France and Belgium, he said, were not cruel. They were cruel, he added, only to those who joined the political underground.

Oh, about those French collaborationists. Mr. Crawford had something emphatic to say about them—with tears in his eyes:

"What is a collaborationist?" he told the press. "I will tell you. If you operated your business for the Germans and didn't expand it, you were a patriotic citizen. If you operated your business for the Ger-

mans and expanded it to any substantial amount, you were a collaborator. And, lastly, if you get into trouble with labor, you are a collaborator with Germany."

Mr. Crawford, it seems, came back from his trip to France with a beef. American censorship, says he, is giving people at home a "distorted view" of conditions overseas. The

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# Legislative Action Demand Stirs Debate in City AFL

Widespread dissatisfaction over the AFL's complacency and inactivity on the legislative front was brought out in sharp hour-long debate on the floor of Thursday's regular meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Council. Some delegates were also critical of the AFL's cold-shoulder of the CIO's proposal to collaborate on the issues. The debate was precipitated by Ben Scher of Motion Picture Operators, 306, who inquired whether the council contemplated an active legislative campaign.

Earlier, Alfred Peabody, chairman of the education committee, reported that he had received a letter from "some teachers," not in the AFL, who asked the council for joint agreement on teacher problems pending in the legislature.

"They have a hell of a nerve," was Peabody's comment as he dismissed the very idea that the AFL would even talk with a non-affiliated group on legislative matters.

## DUBINSKY'S MOUTHPIECE

Joseph Turvum, spokesman for David Dubinsky's International Ladies Garment Workers Union, agreed with Peabody, insisting that "the AFL recognizes no other labor movement," and that "all activities of labor must be discussed only within the halls of labor."

In posing his inquiry, Scher noted that there was little evidence of an active drive to rally support for labor's state legislative program. Thomas Quinn, secretary-treasurer of the Council, found it necessary to defend his own legislative activi-

ties several times.

Tuvim finally did the hatchet job for the council's officials.

"We used to resort to campaigns and making alignments to achieve our objectives," he said. "But now that the CIO does it in that fashion we will not."

Tuvim then launched a red-baiting tirade holding that the proposal of labor cooperation on legislative issues is Communist infiltration in our halls.

Scher came back with another speech, asking:

"Just because the CIO is indulging in certain activities that are helpful to our interest, does that mean we must consider those activities taboo and not do anything about solving our problems?"

## HITS AFL ISOLATION

Scher further pointed out that conditions have changed under the no-strike pledge. Increased political activity is imperative to protect and extend labor's gains. He wondered how his union could expect support from the teachers if it did not support them for something better

## Hearst Does His Bit For Shoe Stampede

The Journal-American turned in another neat little job for the enemy yesterday by posing a picture in a shoestore showing a rush in shoe buying. The five-column picture in its feature section was entitled "Taking No Chances on 'Dead' OPA Shoe Stamps. William Randolph Hearst told his women readers not to trust the Office of Price Administration which has promised no invalidation of shoe ration stamps.

Panic buying of shoes will only make it harder for the price agency to carry out its promise.

than a \$100 annual raise that is offered them.

George Holt of Iron Workers, Local 455, warned that the AFL cannot hide from the public and millions of unorganized workers.

In view of the strong applause for Scher, Tuvim found it necessary to deliver still a third speech in which he again waved the red herring dubbing all those who come with pleas of cooperation as people with "outside orders."

A debate is rare in the council. But one of an hour's duration is extraordinary.

## Big Turnout at Jefferson School

On the second day of a phenomenal registration at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 1,400 men, women and children had enrolled in the 127 courses offered for the winter term. Classes begin Monday, Jan. 15 and registration continues daily at 575 Sixth Ave., Manhattan.

Among the new courses offered for this term are "Germany Since 1870" and "Modern Technology in Peace and War." Two intensive one-week courses will be given during the winter term "Jobs and Security in Postwar America" and "Women in the War and Postwar World."

An additional series of single admission lectures on "Literature and democracy" with prominent guest lecturers will be given every Wednesday evening. Lecturers include: Howard Fast, John T. McManus, Francis Franklin, Dr. Annette Rubinstein, Dr. Alphaeus Hunton, Dr. Dorothy Brewster, Henrietta Buckmaster and Dr. Marget Schlauch.

Courses in history, literature, music, the arts, science, trade unionism, politics, and languages are offered in greater number and variety.

# Harlem Rally Demands Action in Taylor Case

By ART SHIELDS

The cry for punishment of the hoodlums, who kidnaped and raped Mrs. Recy Taylor, Negro farmer's wife in Abbeville, Ala., rang through a mass meeting at Renaissance Casino, 150 W. 138 St., Thursday night.

Protect American womanhood, black as well as white, demanded Eugene Gordon, Daily Worker writer, who investigated the crime. Assemblyman Hulan Jack of the American Labor Party; Eugene Connolly, ALP leader; Councilman Benjamin J. Davis and other speakers.

All Americans, white and black, must unite for that purpose, they said.

The meeting marked the high point to date of the campaign to punish the Alabama rapists.

The demand for punishment is spreading over the nation, said Assemblyman Jack, who presided at the meeting.

Negro and white committees, demanding justice for Mrs. Taylor, have been set up in Baltimore, Detroit, Newark, Denver and other large communities, as well as New York, continued Mr. Jack.

## TELEGRAMS OF SUPPORT

"People's indignation is rising against such fascist practices as the assault on Mrs. Taylor," shouted the young political leader as he waved telegrams from the East and the West.

Important Harlem leaders took part in the meeting at the Casino, which was called by the Daily Worker, the People's Voice and the New York Age.

The Rev. Benjamin C. Robeson, Presbyterian pastor, and brother of Paul Robeson, was co-chairman. Dr. Channing H. Tobias, YMCA leader, James Ford, CPA national committee member, sat on the platform.

Henrietta Buckmaster, author of the moving southern novel, Deep River, sat with them. And Doxey Wilkerson, executive editor of the People's Voice, opened the meeting. "I had to travel through southern Alabama as though I were working in the underground movement in Europe," said Gordon, as he told of his visit to the little town of less than 3,000 Negro and white people where the kidnapers committed their crime.

## OUTSKIRTS OF TOWN

There in the Taylor's small home on the outskirts of the town Gordon got the story from the family and neighbors.

The highest emotional point of the meeting, however, came when a 20-year old Negro from Abbeville itself took the microphone to tell of the lynch atmosphere in the town.

Councilman Davis, whom Mr. Jack introduced as a "fighting champion of democracy," hailed Gordon's courage and lauded the Daily Worker as the boldest and clearest champion of the Negro people.

"The Jimcrow system won't die by itself," said the Communist Councilman. "But we have some-



MRS. RECY TAYLOR

thing new on our side in America today," he went on. "We have the labor movement and we have national leaders like President Roosevelt.

"The Negro people will win full freedom because their fight is the fight of all democratic America."

The Rev. David M. Licorish, assistant pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, of which Rep. A. Clayton Powell is pastor, raised \$106 in cash to carry on the work of the Committee for Equal Justice for Mrs. Recy Taylor at 112 E. 19 St., Manhattan.

James Ford pledged an additional \$150 in the name of the Communist Political Association. Twenty-five dollars more was anonymously pledged.

## United Legislative Conference Today

Federal and state representatives will have a chance to learn what kind of legislation Democrats and Republicans want, when a coalition assembly of progressives of both major parties holds an all-day conference at the Savoy-Plaza, Fifth Ave. and 58 St., today (Saturday).

Elinor S. Gimbel, general chairman of the Greater New York Council for Citizens Action, will be chairman of the conference.

Social reconstruction, peace organization and economic reconstruction will be the subjects discussed by the conference, which will include panels on health, child care, housing, education, discrimination, rehabilitation, reconversion and inflation.

## Correction

A typographical error seriously distorted Thursday's story on page 5 headed "More AFL Leaders Urge Joint Action." Anthony Capone of Rochester is quoted as saying "we here in Rochester found that it was impossible (should read 'possible') to cooperate on legislative matters..."

# More Unions Hit AFL Council Disunity Policy

Criticism of the AFL's leadership for rejecting participation in the London World Labor Congress and the CIO's bid for collaboration on legislative issues, came yesterday from two more AFL unions in the city.

At the same time, Local 107, Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Workers, called upon the union's international president to appoint a delegate to London despite the AFL's stand.

The second local to act was Hotel Front Service Workers, Local 144. President John Goodman announced that the executive committee criticized AFL leaders on both issues.

Goodman said the resolution, directing a letter to Green protesting his refusal to discuss cooperation with the CIO, also directed an appeal to all other locals of the Building Service Workers Union to take similar action.

Hyman Gordon, business manager of Local 107, summarizing the union's position in the current issue of its paper, noted that his international's convention last summer adopted a resolution favoring international labor unity. He called and hotel international unions.

upon president John Burke to name a delegate in accordance with convention action.

Gordon deplored the policy of isolation from the world's labor movement that the recent AFL convention approved. He was particularly critical of the disunity policy.

"It is time that the AFL abandoned its superiority attitude toward the CIO," writes Gordon, "and its usual appeal to a prodigal son to come back to the house of labor."

"Can't we realize that the son is a grown boy and wears long pants, has developed strong muscles and an active brain and has built quite a roomy house for himself?"

Gordon also expressed surprise that some AFL leaders who followed a progressive path "did not stand up and fight" at the AFL convention.

"Where was Tobin, Brown and Flore?" he asked, referring to the adopted a resolution favoring inter- heads of the teamsters, machinists national labor unity. He called and hotel international unions.

# The Meaning of Dewey's Message

An  
Editorial

Governor Dewey's message to the State Legislature followed the pattern set in earlier messages and in his campaign addresses. It was a political document, prepared with an eye to 1946.

There were the customary liberal phrases, lavish promises for the future, numerous proposals for commissions to "study" this or that issue. His recommendations had the vagueness characteristic of Dewey programs.

If the Governor did make a few specific concessions to popular demands, it was because he is confronted with the job of overcoming the 315,000 vote majority given the President by the people of the state.

Like his previous messages, there was not the slightest indication of the kind of war we are fighting or the nature of the enemy. His two proposals on the war consisted of a formal reference to it, devoid of conviction or passion.

It is not surprising then, that urgent war tasks were ignored or passed over lightly. There is, for instance, the problem of use of the state apparatus for enforcement of OPA regulations, a problem recently stressed by OPA. The state has been criticized for its ineffectual activity in that direction. It was utterly ignored by the Governor.

Manpower needs are acute in several war impact areas.

Time and again, stress had been laid on proper child care facilities as a means of overcoming this need. The Governor proudly pointed to the fact that the great state of New York is taking care of all of 9,000 children.

He managed to overcome the handicap of his campaign speeches in his proposals on social security. Despite the advocacy of liberalized social insurance contained in them, his message made no such proposals. It noted the large unemployment insurance reserve and recommended that the employers get the benefit through reduced taxes.

Consideration of a public health system was once again postponed by him for another year. Despite the pressing need to plan now for comprehensive housing development after the war, he continued to dole out piecemeal the public housing funds allowed by the state constitution.

He projected a rather lavish plan for postwar highway and building construction. The details, however, are extremely vague. An \$800,000,000 highway program to be developed over a period of years, is being prepared by the Department of Public Works, he told us. How many years? Is it ten, twenty or thirty? How much will be spent during the reconversion period? These facts are left up in the air.

The details of some of the most vital issues, such as

discrimination, education, veterans rehabilitation and farm problems were left for later reports by commissions. There is a danger here that the people may be immobilized while waiting for these reports which, when they come down, will be hurriedly adopted before the popular will can express itself. To avoid this danger, a popular program should be developed on each of these issues and a campaign organized for them at once, without waiting for commission reports.

The Governor's remarks on the St. Lawrence Seaway were a demonstration of his political irresponsibility. When the issue was debated in the U. S. Senate, he, as governor of the state most directly affected and as titular head of the Republican Party maintained complete silence. Yet, in his message, he had the audacity to impute neglect to the federal government and to utter nonsensical threats about the state cooperating with Canada in building a seaway which is planned to extend to Duluth, Minnesota.

There are indications that some people will be taken in by his pious sentiments and meagre concessions. He will, however, be thoroughly exposed if there is a united movement of the people for a legislative program that meets the needs of the state for the war and postwar period.



# The Ward Strike vs. the UAW Pledge

## Ganley Writes To Michigan CIO President

The article below is a letter that Nat Ganley, business agent of Local 155, United Automobile Workers, sent to John W. Gibson, president of the Michigan CIO council, regarding the latter's qualification of the no-strike pledge.

By NAT GANLEY

Dear John:

President Roosevelt ordered federal troops to take over Montgomery Ward stores and enforce the rulings of the War Labor Board. He thus acted in the best interests of our nation at war, organized labor in general and the Montgomery Ward workers in particular. We trust you will join us and all Americans in endorsing this firm decisive action on the part of the President.

I would like to discuss some of the points raised in your Position on Avery published in the Dec. 29 Michigan CIO News. This is necessary because while the President's action takes care of the immediate situation in Montgomery Ward, the fundamental issues raised still need clarification and we still have to win the United Auto Workers referendum on the no-strike pledge.

According to your position, "the no-strike pledge is predicated on the functioning in an orderly way of the War Labor Board." On these grounds you urge "full moral, physical and financial support of the workers on the picket line." According to your thesis, the no-strike pledge of the CIO no longer applies if the War Labor Board does not function in an orderly way. The CIO and Phil Murray say just the opposite in regard to the no-strike pledge, namely that: "Labor does not regard its no-strike pledge as a bargaining matter with our nation." (From the unanimous resolution of the convention.) It is our unconditional pledge to our country and its fighting men.

Will Gen. Eisenhower and any of the men under his command, giving their lives to defend our country and destroy fascism, accept the weakness of the War Labor Board as an excuse for violating the no-strike pledge? Furthermore, if these reasons "justify" a violation of the no-strike pledge in Montgomery Ward, then how about the auto workers who also suffer from provocative employers and weaknesses and delays of the War Labor Board? Do you, John, urge the auto workers to repudiate the no-strike pledge in the present referendum vote for that reason?

Your departure from CIO policy on this issue falls right into Avery's trap. You say: "When the Board fails to function to protect the rights of one of the parties before it, then what is the recourse?" You

## UAW Publishes FDR Letter on Pledge

President Roosevelt's letter commending the United Automobile Workers for its convention's reaffirmation of the no-strike pledge is made public by President R. J. Thomas in the current issue of the union's journal.

The President's letter follows:

"I am glad to know that the recent International convention of the United Automobile, Aircraft, Agricultural Implement Workers reaffirmed the no-strike pledge made by American labor to the Government for the duration of the war.

"That pledge has been a great factor in our record production of the weapons and materials of war and I am sure it will always be reaffirmed by the responsible men of labor. The war situation demands more and more production of the things our soldiers, sailors and marines must have to beat the enemy and shorten the conflict. This can be accomplished only by uninterrupted and united effort."

say "strike" is the only answer to the question and that those who disagree with you "say that the only thing left is to grovel." We certainly don't want to grovel, but your "strike" answer was exactly what Avery wanted you to say. You are telling the world that Avery is correct in declaring: "The board's policy . . . has led to a breakdown of collective bargaining and has encouraged strikes in time of war." (Avery's Dec. 18 statement). You say the board's policy has led to strikes. Avery says the same thing. Whose policy leads to "groveling" in front of Avery?

What did the Montgomery Ward workers want? They wanted Avery's rebellion against the government stopped and the decision of the WLB carried out. This could only be accomplished on the basis of CIO policy. To win this fight, it was necessary to unite with Roosevelt and the board against Avery's rebellion. That is what the Wayne County CIO Council did. It decided: "This council calls upon the government and President Roosevelt to protect the war effort and put an end to this rebellion and civil war of Avery against the war agencies of our country."

Until the Wayne County Council acted for CIO policy and sent its delegation to Washington, President Roosevelt could not and did not act decisively in the situation. He was confronted with a dilemma, namely, how he could act against America's No. 1 fascist Avery without at the same time encouraging strikes and helping those who want to rescind the no-strike pledge in the UAW referendum. When the Wayne County Council came out against Avery, for the demands of the Montgomery Ward workers and against the Wolchok strike, it gave President Roosevelt the assurance that he needed to act decisively on this situation.

The strike did not compel President Roosevelt to act, but made it harder for him to act. And when Roosevelt ordered the troops to take over the stores, he took a slap both at Avery and Wolchok when he said: "Strikes in wartime cannot be condoned, whether they are strikes by workers against their employers or strikes by employers against their government." Thus a victory was won for the Mont-

gomery Ward workers by those who followed CIO policy and not by those who opposed it.

Avery was attacking Roosevelt. Our task was to unite with Roosevelt against Avery. Your policy of supporting the strike put you in a position where you made an unjustified attack on President Roosevelt when you said: "The real fact of the matter is that the failure of the WLB and of President Roosevelt and his appointees to enforce the WLB directive has precipitated this whole affair." If that statement were correct, then no worker could have any confidence in President Roosevelt. However, the workers will continue to judge President Roosevelt on the basis of his real record and his action in taking over the stores. Thus, while you were attacking Roosevelt for "not helping" the unions, Avery was attacking Roosevelt because he was giving the unions too much help. But both of you were attacking Roosevelt at the same time. That's what departure from CIO policy leads to.

### UNSOUND REASONING

Your theory of the no-strike pledge seems to be that labor gives in to reactionary management through the pledge; that sometimes this capitulation becomes too unbearable and then labor refuses any longer to "bow down to anyone who is out to oppress them"; they then break the pledge with the full backing of Scholle, Gibson and Reuther and go forth on the picket line. That is what you mean when you dish out philosophical clap-trap about "rules of human conduct," "contracts" that "become no longer binding on an aggrieved party" and you prate about "justifiable homicide." Your theory never was the reasoning behind the CIO no-strike pledge.

The CIO considers the no-strike pledge as our offensive weapon for winning the war, winning labor's demands and defeating reactionary appeasement managements. It is our fighting tactic for uniting with Roosevelt and the nation against foreign and native fascists in order to win our CIO program from wartime government agencies and through decisive political action.

Reactionary appeasement managements like Avery try to provoke us into violating the pledge because they want to isolate labor from Roosevelt and the nation and defeat our CIO program.

Do you think that our newly-elected CIO state Senators and Representatives can get to first base in Lansing by following a pro-strike and anti-CIO policy? Of course not. That is what the CIO convention had in mind when it unanimously reaffirmed the no-strike pledge. And Gibson, Scholle, Reuther and Wolchok did not vote against reaffirmation. The CIO convention decided:

"We recognize that a strike or stoppage of work, frequently provoked by management or caused by the weaknesses and delays of government agencies, must necessarily interfere with this effort for all-out production and to that extent actually assists our enemies and endangers the life of those men and women on the battlefronts fighting the Axis armies!"

Wolchok's strike was "provoked by management." It was caused by the "weaknesses and delays of government agencies." Wolchok's strike did not help the Montgomery Ward workers. To the extent that it interfered with our effort for all-out production, it actually assisted our enemies. Phil Murray must have had Wolchok in mind when he told the CIO convention: "We cannot read a resolution and vote for it and then have someone violate it."

Has labor "groveled" under its no-strike pledge, or has it advanced forward? Phil Murray correctly says we have advanced. During this war labor has compelled many an open shop "Avery" to eat his own words by the power of our no-strike pledge. We have made many gains through the War Labor Board and we have many more gains yet to win such as: Ending the bracket wage system, ousting the Little Steel Formula and winning a guaranteed annual wage. We can win these demands through our alliance with Roosevelt and the nation, not by strikes. Avery and his fascist cronies know this. That's why he rebels against the government and launches a drive to destroy the War Labor Board because he doesn't like: "The board's policy of granting special privileges to unions . . ." (Avery's Dec. 18 statement.)

But the "special privileges" that the board grants to labor unions are in the best interests of our nation as a whole and our war effort. This was recognized when the industry members of the WLB joined the public and labor members in unanimously granting the Montgomery Ward workers retroactive wage increases and union security through the maintenance of membership clause and the dues checkoff!

President Roosevelt's clear stand in Montgomery Ward will inspire even greater confidence and support of labor behind the President and our armed forces until complete victory in this war is won. With the issues clarified, the auto workers can be relied upon to speak for all of labor by overwhelmingly reaffirming the no-strike pledge in our referendum vote.

## Support for No-Strike Pledge Comes in From All Over Nation

By HARRY FAINARU

DETROIT, Jan. 5.—From all over the country, letters are beginning to pour in to the United Auto Workers Committee to Uphold the No-Strike Pledge, expressing full agreement with its fight, and enclosing checks to help finance it.

Bob Gray, president of Local 156,

of Hagerstown, Ind., writes:

"Not a member can be found here in favor of rescinding the no-strike pledge."

Forrest L. Doren, president of Local 896 of Northville, Mich., says: "The rank and file together with the elected officers of 896 are 100 percent behind Labor's no-strike pledge."

Other union leaders, not only are in full agreement with the aims and activities of the committee, but show deep concern on the effect of the campaign.

W. H. Thellman, president of Local 134, Minneapolis, Minn., declares: "It is impossible to imagine the harm that will be done to the UAW particularly, and to the entire labor movement generally if the UAW votes to abandon the no-strike pledge."

SUPPORTING UAW LOCALS

H. L. King, president of the Bell

Aircraft Local 10 of Marietta, Ga., agrees wholeheartedly with the sentiments of the committee.

The committee also received endorsements and full support from the officers of the following UAW locals: 666, Jackson, Mich.; 662, Anderson, Ind.; 260 of Newark, N. J.; Douglas Aircraft, 201, which organized its committee; Local 263 of Cleveland, O.; 137 of Greenville, Mich.; 382 of Toronto; 828 of Grand Rapids, Mich.; 16 of Toledo, Ohio; 664 of Tarrytown, N. Y.; 519 of Big Bay, and 442 of Tecumseh, Mich.; 162 of Chicago, Ill.; 898 of Milford, Mich., and many others.

But here is an interesting reply from W. R. Grier, president of Local 968. He says:

"I hasten to reply that I personally can vote for this pledge with the same pleasure I signed my application for membership in the UAW."

Jerry Ruiz of Amalgamated Local 259 of New York, said in the name of the executive board:

"Our Executive Board unanimously voted \$25 contribution to your committee to carry on the important task of keeping labor's no-strike pledge."

"We are all of the opinion that you are doing a magnificent job and

you can rest assured that we will do our share to see to it that all our members uphold this pledge."

Secretary Tuggle told me that Wisconsin, Illinois, New York, Indiana, and California, "inspired by our initiative, have organized their own committees to insure the largest vote possible for the pledge."

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## What We Fight For

WE SHOULD like to call to the attention of the American people a remarkable speech by the Republican Congressman from Wisconsin, Alvin Okonski, made one the floor of the House the day before yesterday. That speech should sound five alarms throughout the land. It ought to be a cold shower for every American. It is the brutally logical expression of the entire campaign which the most diverse political forces have waged these last eight weeks—against our allies, against the President.

What does this Okonski say? As the N. Y. Times reports it yesterday, he "called on President Roosevelt to withdraw our troops from the European fronts unless the United Nations could agree on what they were fighting for there. . . ."

So many characters have been wailing that the Atlantic Charter is betrayed . . . some have assailed the British, others the Russians . . . France is suspect, too . . . secondary issues have been whipped into main issues, false issues have been headlined against the real issues—well, Okonski holds up a mirror to all these diverse calamity howlers and challenges them to draw the logical conclusion: "Call off the war."

This is not simply a plea to negotiate with the enemy, such as we have often heard from some Republicans in the House. This is an invitation to let the enemy reconquer all of Europe, let the enemy smash all our allies, let Hitler snatch victory from the jaws of defeat. Let every American ponder Mr. Okonski's proposal.

Significantly, the Wisconsin Congressman made this gesture to Hitler in the course of a speech about Poland, in which he upheld the government-in-exile. Yes, the defense of the Polish emigres has a rigorous logic. It means the disruption of the coalition; that is exactly what the Polish government-in-exile hopes for as the only way of returning to power over the gallant Polish nation which was so infamously abused in the past, and is at last coming into its own. Let everyone ponder this, too.

### Times Is Alarmed

Does it have to be asked at this date what Americans are fighting for? The N. Y. Times thought so yesterday, and devoted its main editorial to first principles. This same newspaper, which itself gives columns of space to every defamation of our allies from every scoundrel, this newspaper which has itself contributed so much to the current confusion, is at last alarmed by its own handiwork. And it reminds its readers that "we went to war to defend ourselves against aggression . . . (and not) to maintain a particular frontier in Europe or in Asia. . . . And the defeat of Germany and Japan means that "we shall have preserved our independence as a nation . . . we shall have preserved a world in which democracy can live and breathe. . . ."

Fine. But the N. Y. Times could be more precise. We shall have preserved "a world in which democracy can live and breathe" only if we defeat the enemy politically as well as militarily; that is, when we rout the institutions of German fascism in its own lair and wipe out the forces and vestiges of those institutions throughout Europe. To do this is not the sole interest of any one class or party. It is in the basic interests of American capitalism. It is the only way forward that will assure a non-aggressive Europe, that will open up vistas of expanded trade and commerce for us, for the entire capitalist world.

When differences arise within the United Nations—as they are bound to arise—the obligation of all serious people is not simply to "cry havoc," to wail and bewail. Our obligation is to press forward with concrete solutions, remembering that our allies are just as good as we are, just as eager to see our great objective realized.

### Weld the Home Front

Yes, we need re-dedication to our cause, as the casualty lists remind us of the heavy job ahead. We are in the midst of hard battles. Bigger ones are ahead. The homefront's morale must be bolstered, not undermined by free rein to the Okonskis. The homefront's unity must be welded, not shattered by a toleration for the Social-Democrats which so many liberals and even progressives still show.

It was such unity that made the President's great electoral victory possible. It is the fallacious and malicious uproar of recent weeks which threatens to disintegrate that unity and give the Okonskis a victory which they could not gain at the polls.

Let the labor movement, the people as a whole rise to their responsibilities as our soldiers are doing. And as our soldiers fight to crush the enemy, let us turn our fire at home at everyone, for whatever reason, who helps the enemy here.

## THE GHOULS



— Between the Lines —

## Behind the Anglophobia

by Joseph Starobin

THE fact that the United States arrives late on the world arena, with immense economic strength at its disposal, gives a special cast to American policy, I suggested on Wednesday. The United States could not compete in the physical re-division of the world; therefore, it came to stand for the integrity and independence of all nations, the form for American economic penetration of them. The United States would not, for any length of time, side with one or another of the great imperialisms; thereby, it became "anti-imperialist." It sought to limit and humble all rivals through a world organization that would nullify the special advantages of each imperialism.



America's own advantage was its economic power, which did not need territorial-political expression and could be more hidden; thereby, we were able to deplore (on appropriate occasions) the daily and visible exercise of political power by other nations. "Power politics" becomes one of the greatest unmentionables, like syphilis.

This characteristic American policy has not always been injurious to world progress, even though it was shaped with the ultimate ambition of an "American Century." In the Far East, for example, the inability to take part in the physical division of China led John Hay to formulate a policy such as would checkmate the division of China by others. That was the Open Door, the principle of upholding China's territorial and administrative integrity.

The unique American insistence upon the option of a future China, united and strong, fell into a historic coincidence with the unfolding Chinese national revolution, and with the rise of a Soviet Union, which, from different bases, also favored a strong and united China. The fruits of this coincidence will be realized in the present war and will revolutionize Asia.

In fact, if the United States were to accept the equally progressive changes which the defeat of German fascism inevitably produces in Europe then its own de-

sire for economic expansion would have a very positive value: it would not only mean prosperity for us but also a rapid reconstruction of a new democratic Europe, and the guarantee of world peace for generations.

### Exploiting Motives For Sinister Purposes

But the most reactionary circles in our country have now taken these old, established motifs of our policy and are exploiting them for sinister purposes. The "rights of small nations" becomes a weapon to block a democratic Poland; opposition to "spheres of influence" becomes a many-edged weapon against all our Allies; anti-cartelism and "free trade" become "jimmies" to rifle the newly-developed wealth of the Dominions and the accumulated cash balances of the British colonies.

Distaste for "power politics" becomes a screen to assault the President, to prepare the congressional mood for the rejection of reasonable methods of world cooperation such as Bretton Woods or Dumbarton Oaks.

### Want to Humble British Economically

And the appearance of the old America Firsters in the guise of Little Red Riding Hood's grandmother has brought Anglo-American relations to a fever pitch. The British press understands very keenly what those nice shining American teeth are for.

But the real issue of the last few weeks has gone beyond ordinary Anglophobia of the extreme Right; the long-range terms of Anglo-American relations are being debated under the cover of trans-Atlantic brickbats.

The America Firsters—of all varieties, reaching into the respectable Republican circles—not only wish to humble Britain economically, but they want a special kind of cooperation: they want Britain to spearhead concrete reactionary policies in Europe as the price of measured American economic help. They want Britain to

generalize its course in Belgium, Greece and Italy, and they want this course to help save what can be saved of German fascism.

We cannot begin to unravel the dilemmas before Britain today, and why the British press is so inflamed, until we first recognize the essentially reactionary character of the current campaign over foreign policy.

Our criticism of Britain over Greece or Italy proceeds on a completely different basis from the criticism of the America Firsters and the Social Democrats. We want to build a generous economic settlement for Britain on the basis of her return to democratic policies in Europe; the reactionaries have no such desires.

And the Social Democrats, by attempting to confuse British and Soviet policy have made the most venal contribution to the present uproar. The issue in Poland is the exact opposite of the issue in Greece, and Soviet policy has nothing in common with the reactionary manifestations of British policy in Europe.

The fact that the Soviet Union itself was striking heavy blows at "spheres of influence" and blocs in Europe has been lost in the general outcry. The common interests of our country and the Soviet Union in the complete destruction of Germany, the larger issues yet to be solved in the Far East, have been blurred for a substantial section of American opinion by the current hubbub.

And the pity of it all is that many promising liberals, including many progressive Republicans and Democrats, have been sucked into this sinister whirlpool.

Instead of pressing for a reasonable Anglo-American economic settlement on the basis of democratic policies from London, instead of working to consolidate Soviet-American relations for a democratic Europe and the big Far Eastern issues ahead, many liberals have plunged in heedlessly. And the President, as so often before, is left to tread water himself, without vocal support.

## Worth Repeating

DEMOCRACY BEGINS AT HOME is the title of a new and interesting book on the fight against the polltax in Tennessee, in the course of which the author says (Page 274): Such startling facts as that one Illinois Congressman receives more votes than 50 polltax Congressmen and hence that the same number of voters in the polltax states have 50 times the voice in national affairs as the voters of Illinois; and that the vote of less than 4 percent of the people of his district keeps Hatton Sumners of Texas in Congress forever, have released profitable thought-trains in all directions.



# Today's Guest Column

THE Jerps tell a story about the Jefferson School—that one evening at the height of registration someone telephoned to ask on what evenings the class met on “diabolical materialism.” The story is probably apocryphal, but the Jerps are not and anyone who has been to the school knows, or should know, who they are.

I am reminded of the school by looking through the catalog of courses offered for the winter term which opens on Monday, Jan. 15. There are 127 different courses listed, many of the more popular ones being given in several sections in order to accommodate as many students as possible. The range is very broad: there are courses on current world problems, an especially well-selected group on American history, economics and politics, social and physical sciences, philosophy and a series of courses in literature, music and the arts, as well as an extensive group of workshop classes in painting, ceramics, leather craft and various forms of writing. Instruction is offered in a number of languages, including Spanish, French, Russian and Yiddish.

On Saturday mornings an intriguing group of special children's classes for youngsters



by Frederick V. Field

from three and a half up, are again provided.

I AM TEMPTED to devote this column, usually concerned with some aspect of Latin American or Far Eastern affairs, to this fine school because all of us, without exception, should continue the serious study of history and world affairs throughout adult life. And I know of no institution that provides more able or more practical instruction on these problems than the Jefferson School.

The questions with which the ordinary citizen must cope these days are as wide as the horizons and as profound as man's intellect. The nature and character of democracy and fascism, the institutions and ideas for which and against which we are today fighting, are complicated and ever-changing. Superficial understanding is not enough. Nor is a static knowledge that fails to take into consideration the dynamic movements of social forces which constantly remold nations and peoples.

Let me illustrate this from a personal experience. Last year I attended a course on American history at the Jefferson School brilliantly given by Dr. Philip Foner. He told us at some length about the early struggles of the colonies, about the forces which produced our great War of Independence, about

## Arming Oneself to Meet Today's Problems

the democratic advances of the Jeffersonian and Jacksonian periods. We learned a good deal about the problems of centralism versus state rights at the period when our material resources were relatively undeveloped. The material conditions of 1800 were such that a strong federal government would place obstacles in the way of progress whereas today, the conditions being different, strong central controls have become indispensable to democratic advance.

IT HAPPENS that from these lessons in American history I got an important clue to the understanding of modern Chinese history. For in certain respects, China today is going through the same kind of struggle we went through at the end of the 18th century. Just as in Hamilton's day, it is Chinese reaction which tries to impose central controls over production and currency, the armies and education. And they do so not in order to strengthen the country but in order to prevent the healthy development of democratic institutions.

Everyone will get something different out of his educational experience but whatever it is it will contribute to the special problems with which they are concerned. As a new term opens at the Jefferson School it is well, then, to remind ourselves of the opportunity which this splendid institution offers.

## Listen Here,



Mr. Editor

Yes, Indeed

Springfield, Mass.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I have just finished reading “Worth Repeating” in the Dec. 31 issue of The Worker. It recalled to my mind a little incident that occurred in our Trade School here in Springfield.

My daughter Virginia was a student in Trade School. In her music class one day the teacher told the pupils that they were going to study the National Anthems of the various members of the United Nations. Believe it or not—25 years after the removal from power of the last of the Russian Czars, the children were instructed to study God Bless our Noble Czar, as the National Anthem of the present day USSR.

Upon learning of this from my daughter, I sent a note to the music teacher telling him of his error. He sent a reply stating that he was aware of the existence of another song, but not having a copy of the new song (this was before the International was changed by the Supreme Council of the USSR) and not being familiar with its contents, he intended to proceed with Bless the Noble Czar, unless I could supply him with a copy. Well, I did not have a copy. So being a fair musician, I wrote the words and music and sent them to him.

“But just the same Daddy, we sang Save the Noble Czar,” Virginia told me later.

Yes, indeed, we need to study Russia. Without bias or prejudice. BELIEVER IN FAIR PLAY.

Why Free

Bioff, Brown?

Far Rockaway, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Why should Willie Bioff and George Brown, who have so smeared and scarred the labor movement, be let out for testifying against some other rat? It's true, their evidence has sent some of the gangsters to jail and has helped break up the gang allied with them. But an example should have been made of Bioff and Brown—and also the employers who collaborated with them.

JOHN NODD.

PM, Red-Baiting And Don Quixote

Manhattan.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The chief detestation of PM—its bete noir—is Communism and the Communists, and “any fellow travelers” with a good opinion for Communists. Why does PM expend so much energy and heat in hating the Communists, when such energy could be so better applied in doing its share to promote progress?

The “Unsophisticated ONE” of Voltaire's famous story, A Child of Nature, might reply: “it is without rhyme or reason.”

The reply of the “Unsophisticated ONE” would be incorrect, as there is a perfectly good reason why PM editors hate Communists. This reason is that these “red-baiting” editors, who either engage in this openly like Lewis and Wechsler wish to pose as Don Quixote heroes of the liberal movement, charging at windmills with bold lances aloft, full tilt, ape the fakers of the hypocritical social democracy type of breed and pattern. M. C.

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

Page 7

## Views On Labor News

THE law is gradually cornering old Jimcrow and white supremacy within the American Federation of Labor. Too bad this squeezing out of poison has to be done through courts. But, after waiting 50, 60 years, history is just getting tired of the AFL's limp-along-far-behind behavior.

Perhaps the most far-reaching decision was Monday's unanimous ruling of California's Supreme Court declaring that a closed shop and closed union books to certain people are unlawful and do not fall in the category of “legitimate objective of organized labor.”

The court said that an agreement puts the union in the position of a “quasi-public body” with “corresponding obligations” to the public. “Negroes,” the court went on, “must be admitted to membership on the same terms and conditions applicable to non-Negroes, unless the union and employer refrain from enforcing the closed shop agreement against them.”

Judging by the United States Supreme Court's decision two weeks earlier on the railroad case, where a union contract limited to whites only, was in effect invalidated, I would guess that the California ruling will be upheld if the Boilermakers Union appeals.

THE Boilermakers, a lily-white union for many years, became big-hearted after considerable pressure earlier in the war and



by George Morris

agreed to give Negroes Jimcrow auxiliaries. Aside from the insulting form of organization, the new creations had neither voice nor vote in the affairs of the union or in contract negotiations. That was all left to the “betters” with a lighter complexion. Eventually, in face of public denunciation and FEPC measures, the union at its convention threw a few more crumbs in the form of some insurance benefits and a fictitious voice.

But self-respecting Negroes at the Marin Shipyard in California and a rising tide of support from whites in and outside the labor movement stood their ground. They fought out the basic question—of a right to membership on the “same terms” as others, and won. They refused to pay dues to the auxiliaries. The officials of the Boilermakers, in accordance with closed shop policy, ordered the company to fire them. The company was ready to comply when the court stayed its hand.

I read that California decision with particular pleasure for I experienced at AFL conventions several times the disgusting scene of Charles J. MacGowan, president of the Boilermakers, bellowing away with full lung-power on the beauties of his setup. Now it is Mr. MacGowan's turn and he had better think carefully before he moves for it is about the last move he'll be able to make. To call a convention and recommend complete scrapping of the pre-Civil War machinery or appealing and almost surely losing:

## Old Jimcrow Getting Cornered in the AFL

that is the alternative.

THERE is still another aspect to this situation. The way it has worked out race supremacy has opened a wedge into the closed shop. Every American of progressive mind will welcome the California decision. At any time I'll put the issue of race equality ahead of the closed shop. In fact, the latter isn't secure without the former anyway. But who can tell? Tomorrow a court may drive another wedge into the closed shop on an unjust ground.

The way the AFL has been cornered on its Negro policy is a fine illustration of the ultimate harm that comes to the entire working class if any section of it suffers discrimination. The same holds with respect to anti-Communist bars in some unions. Those bars have been practically nullified in effect because in no case are they formally applied on job rights, so they could be tested in a court. The sponsors of that form of discrimination know well that they haven't a legal leg to stand on.

The whole issue, as the California court said, is the long overdue realization that a union has a responsibility to the public and is duty-bound to run its affairs at least as liberally as the letter and spirit of our Constitution and the Bill of Rights. The MacGowans who guard the color line, the Scalises who rob union treasuries, the Lewis' and Bill Hutchesons who rule like czars, give the open shoppers a good excuse to demand all sorts of legal devices to hamstring unions.

## Facts for Victory

RUSH orders from the war fronts for trench mortars, small arms and heavy artillery mean that industry must now find the men and women to increase deliveries, the War Production Board reports. Supplies have been going directly from factories to battlefronts—a straight pipeline from this country to Europe.

Shells have actually been flown to the front by airplane in some cases to meet our armies' needs. Gen. Eisenhower now asks for immediate delivery of 6,000,000 yards of blanketing material—a typical military order coming through to this country.

With 11,900,000 now in the armed forces, manpower needs are critical enough to keep employment at a new peak in these early weeks of the new year and probably for many months to come. V-E day cutbacks are postponed.

Present plans call for an addition of 345,000 to the armed forces during the next three months. The Army will use its new additions as replacements. The Navy will recruit personnel to bring its net strength up to a goal of 4,000,000 by July 1.

Including the armed services, the total labor force stood at 64,800,000 in September, 1944, the War Manpower Commission reports. This was an increase of 1,100,000 above September, 1943.



by Labor Research Assn.

Urgent war production calls for 300,000 additional workers, the WMC estimates. Labor has already recognized these manpower needs, and stays on the job. Newspaper headlines about an “exodus” of workers from war plants to obtain peacetime jobs have been exaggerating the situation greatly. The CIO's study of “quit rates” in 28 war industries in the fall of 1944 and 1943 shows the rates were lower in most cases in 1944.

DESPITE higher quit rates for women workers in some industries, the number of women in non-agricultural activities was greater in every month of 1944 than in the same month of 1943, says the War Manpower Commission.

By September, 1944, there were 18,600,00 women in the labor force, compared with 14,300,00 in 1941. AFL, CIO and independent unions are cooperating with War Manpower Commission, U.S. Women's Bureau and other government agencies in efforts to increase still further the number of women in industry. It is generally recognized that some 22,000,000 women not yet employed, and not primarily responsible for care of children, form the main labor pool from which new workers can be drawn.

While immediate war needs are still urgent, a postwar program for 60,000,000 jobs will be

## Manpower Resources To Meet War Needs

a major home front task of the 79th Congress. In his recent report on Legislation for Reconstruction and Full Employment, Sen. James E. Murray, chairman of the Senate War Contracts Subcommittee, proposed an annual “national production and employment budget.”

WITH the report he suggested “for the purpose of stimulating discussion” a bill to be known as the Full Employment Act of 1945, designed to guarantee full employment for every citizen able and willing to work.

If private industry fails to meet the full requirements, the bill calls for increased federal government investment and expenditure to make up the difference.

Only a greatly expanded peacetime production, with higher living standards in this country and increased exports, could provide 60,000,000 jobs, it is estimated. Manufacturing industries must employ at least 13,000,000 in postwar years, compared with 16,000,000 in 1944 and 10,800,000 in 1940, last peacetime year. There must be 3,600,000 more jobs in service industries—stores, trade and similar occupations—than in 1940.

Transportation, including railroads, motor buses, air transport and shipping, must be expanded to provide 1,000,000 more jobs than in 1940. Building construction must employ 1,700,000 more, while about 1,000,000 more should find employment in small business.



# Anti-Sovieteers Rig Town Meeting of the Air

By MAXINE LEVI

Listening to America's Town Meeting of the Air Thursday night, I suddenly realized that the debate there on Soviet-Polish relations had been planned simply to provide a forum for the most vicious anti-Sovieteers at large in any Allied nation. I should have known in advance. After all, the "debate" was sponsored by the Reader's Digest. The question for "discussion" was of the have-you-stopped-beating-your-wife variety: Should We Support Russia's Plans for Poland?

"Russia's plans for Poland!" No suggestion that the Polish people exist, no thought that their own plans for Poland might coincide with the Soviet Union's interests.

No room to discuss the long struggle in Poland against dictatorship, against the Pilsudskis—waged by democratic Poles who filled the dungeons . . . and the cemeteries.

Yes, the question itself was rigged to obviate any realization that millions of Poles never wanted the artificial pre-1939 frontiers; that honest Poles desired no share in oppressing Ukrainians and White Russians.

Given this framework, Louis Fischer and Bertram Wolfe dove in with relish.

Fischer and Wolfe! Their single and guiding passion for the past 15 years has been to spread hatred of the Soviet Union.

Sir Bernard Pares, speaking in

the affirmative, rendered a service with his scholarly discussion of the ethnographic facts behind the Polish exile government's demands.

"I have lived," he said, "all over the disputed area . . . and I know well that this is a claim to put Polish landlords in control of an impoverished Russian population, the White Russians and Ukrainians, whose kinsfolk . . . have been freed from all racial discrimination."

Albert Rhys Williams, author of *The Russians, the Land, the People and Why They Fight*, pointed out that the Soviet desire to have a friendly government in Poland is comparable to our own attitude toward Argentina. He further recalled that as far back as Aug. 10, 1920, the U. S. Secretary of State, agreeing on the Curzon line, said "that the territorial integrity and true boundaries of Russia shall be respected."

But to get back to the Reader's Digest set-up at the forum. During the question period, George V. Denny, the "moderator," himself admitted that he was "running interference" for Fischer.

You bet he was. It's something new in American football when the referee pitches in for a certain team!

Then came the pay-off. Denny smugly announces that the topic for next week's discussion is to be: Is Communism a Threat to the

## GROPPERGRAMS



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## American Way of Life?

The speakers? Henry J. Taylor, William Henry Chamberlin, Harry Gideonse and Roger Baldwin. Anti-Communists, every one. It's hard even to guess which speaker will take which side.

When the meeting ended, I asked the young man in charge of inviting speakers how come the "threat" of communism was to be debated only by anti-Communists.

"After all, we didn't want a real Communist," he replied.

And that's what has happened to the good American custom of Town Meetings where all sides can have their say.

# Bolivia Drawing Closer To Hitler, Warns Chile CP

By LILLO BERNALES  
Wireless to the Daily Worker

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 5.—The fascist tie-up of the Bolivian regime is becoming more apparent every day, the Chilean Communist daily, *El Siglo*, charged in its main editorial yesterday.

"Reappearance in the Bolivian government of Nazi agent, Victor Paz Estenssoro, and his 'National-Revolutionary' gang represents a new Nazi threat," *El Siglo* said in part.

(On New Year's day three members of the National Revolutionary Movement (MNR) received important posts in a new Bolivian cabinet. When United States recognized the present Bolivian regime on June 23, 1944, the State Department asserted that this was partly because "leaders of the MNR—a Fascist-type organization" had been "eliminated."

"Hitlerism, shortly to be routed in Europe, is attempting to transplant its roots to Latin America at the very moment when this continent is developing democracy more fully in order that all the countries may be part of the progressive postwar trend," *El Siglo* declared.

"The very fact that fascism has gone on the offensive in Bolivia, while the GOU in Argentina pretends to be purely on the defensive, in another proof of complicity between the two.

"It is indisputable that the new Bolivian situation must dissipate once and for all any illusions and 'hopes' cherished by certain responsible sectors in the United States and some other American governments as to an 'evolution' of the Bolivian government toward constitutional democracy," *El Siglo* continued.

"As in the Argentine case, this government not only is not turning toward democracy and reestablishment of the constitution, but is 'evolving' ever closer toward Hitler.

# Estonia Unions Operating Again

By JOHN GIBBONS

MOSCOW, Jan. 5.—Many prominent trade union leaders were murdered by the Nazis during their occupation of Estonia. Victims included Taymond Neigast, president of the Estonian Electrical Trades Union, and its two chairmen of the factory committees, Tisler and Marand.

Now, however, unionism in Estonia is coming back to life, with elections for factory and local committees nearing completion. So far, 690 factory committees were elected throughout the republic.

Something like 70 percent of the Estonian industrial workers are now enrolled in unions. Estonia suffered grievously during the German occupation period, and trade unions are now tackling the job of restoration.

Sponsored under the auspices of the Tallinn Trades Union Council, a town meeting of engineers and technicians unanimously decided to take upon themselves the technical side of restoring Tallinn's shattered factories and buildings. Factory committees are supervising the restoration and reequipment of factory canteens, and also restoration of the many trade union convalescent homes at the Parnu health resort town on the Baltic coast.

# Lithuanian Land Fund Gives Peasants Homes

Collectivized agriculture is not being forced on liberated Lithuania, despite the frantic hullabaloo raised by Baltic fascists in this country. As a matter of fact, land reform in the Soviet Baltic seems to be much like that in other liberated lands.

Laisve, Lithuanian-American daily published in Brooklyn, described in a recent issue how land is being taken from the enemy and distributed to the defenders of the nation.

The first act of the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet after the Nazi invader had been ousted, the newspaper disclosed, was to create a State Land Fund. Into this fund goes all land grabbed by German "colonists," held by Nazi collaborators or owned by no one. Landless peasants, agricultural workers, small owners, partisan and Red Army fighters and their families are eligible to apply to this fund for homesteads.

From 50 to 75 acres will be given free to each individual farmer. In each village a committee of 15 is elected to help distribute the land equitably. Number of acres given each applicant depends on the quality of the soil.

## BEFORE INVASION

Before the Nazi invasion, in 1940 and 1941, the young Lithuanian Soviet Republic received help from the other republics of the USSR, which for the first time gave poor peasants access to modern agricultural machinery.

During 1941, 337 tractors, 392 modern ploughs, 1,000 other agricultural machines were delivered, and 42 tractor stations established.

The German invaders stole the machines. Farmhouses were burned to the ground.

Now once again the other Soviet Republics are coming to Lithuania's aid. Citing a Sept. 8 report, Laisve revealed that several tractor stations had already been reestablished.

Some state farms are to be organized to demonstrate efficient agricultural methods to the peasants who for centuries worked under the most primitive conditions.

"The new policy of the USSR, which enables each separate republic in the Soviet Union to enter into economic and cultural relations with the other countries, will help Lithuania develop its own economic and cultural life," Laisve concluded. "The coalition of the democratic nations for a policy of postwar peace will enhance this development."

"Lithuania as a Soviet Republic is growing as an independent nation."

## Rochester Labor Lecture Tomorrow

ROCHESTER, Jan. 5.—Dr. Philip S. Foner starts the third series of the Rochester Extension of the New York Jefferson School on the American Labor Movement tomorrow evening (Sunday) at the Empire Room, Powers Hotel. There will be four Sunday lectures, all given by Dr. Foner. They will cover the history of American labor from its beginning to its present developments.

Rochester, along with Buffalo and Syracuse, comprises the upstate area serviced by the extension division.

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Auspices: Communist Political Association of New York State

## WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 35c per line (6 words to a line—3 lines minimum).

DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, Wednesday at 4 P. M.

### Today—Manhattan

THEATRE OF ALL NATIONS presents first play on modern wartime China, "The Phoenix and the Dwarf" by Geo. Taylor and Geo. Savage. Chinese cast (in English). Hunter Playhouse, 68th & Park. Mat. today 2:30 p.m. Eve. 8:30. Last perf. tomorrow. Tickets 90c-\$2.40. Box office.

COCKTAIL PARTY at 300 Riverside Drive, Apt. 15B. There will be "good" drinks, snacks, and dancing. For entertainment we will have Mort Freeman (soloist—Jefferson Chorus) and others. Henry Hudson Club, CPA. 3-8 p.m.

### Tonight—Manhattan

COME TONIGHT to the first in a series of lively folk dance evenings led by Eugene Monaker, well-known caller and square dance leader. Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave., cor. 16th St. 75c. AYD DANCE-A-ROUND at the Furriers Union Hall, 250 W. 26th St. Squares, national, song, cider, 9 p.m. 60c.

FOLK AND SOCIAL DANCING. Fri., Sat., Sun., 8:30-12:30. Tango, rhumba, 7-8:30. 50c. Unsuspected instruction, gay atmosphere. Beginners, advanced. Jack Glotzer, dir. Spartacus Hall, 269 W. 26th (8th Ave.).

JOIN OUR FUN, members and friends. Interesting discussions; surprise attractions; congenial atmosphere. Cultural and Folk Dance Group, 128 E. 16th St. 8:30 p.m.

### Tomorrow—Manhattan

THE REVEREND WILLIAM HOWARD MELLER of Trinity Church, Brooklyn, will discuss "Religion in the Soviet Union." To be followed by social and folk dancing. Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave., cor. 16th St. 50c. Sunday at 8:30 p.m.

### Tomorrow Bronx

CAPT. KOURNAKOFF speaks on the "Present War Situation" at the Workers Cooperative Colony Auditorium, 2700 Bronx Park East. 8:30 p.m. sharp.

SECOND in a series of lectures. JAMES ALLEN on "New Developments in Europe." Come and get your questions answered. Allerton Educational Center, 2700 Oliveville Ave., Bronx, 67.

### Tomorrow Brooklyn

S. ALMAZOV, noted lecturer and writer, speaks on Sunday evening on "1945—Where Are We Today." 3300 Coney Island Ave., B'klyn.

FOLK DANCING at IWO Center, 1190 St. John's Pl., B'klyn. Sunday, 3:30 p.m. Leader, Plute Pete. Fee 50c. IWO Lodge 795.

### Coming

PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURAL BALL, January 20th, Golden Gate Ballroom. Muriel Smith, Ralph Cooper, Josh White. Negro Labor Victory Committee.

### SCHOOL REGISTRATION

BALLROOM classes for beginners, Monday and Tuesday. Intermediates, Thursday. 8 p.m. All dances taught Saturdays 2 p.m. Morelle, 109 E. 12th St.

### Philadelphia, Pa.

SECOND ANNIVERSARY OPEN HOUSE Party. Saturday night, Jan. 6th, 9 p.m. Philadelphia School of Social Science and Art, 1704 Walnut St. Entertainment, refreshments. No charge. Everyone invited.

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## News Capsules

## May Get Blood Out of a Turnip

Science is working on blood substitutes which might eliminate human blood donors, an article in *Lancet*, British medical journal, said yesterday. The article was written by Sir Lionel Whitby, consultant in transfusion and resuscitation to the British Army.

"Much research," it said, "has been devoted to perfection of blood substitutes which might transfer the load from the human donor to the animal world, vegetable kingdom or the realm of the synthetic chemist. Success has attended the production of fluids capable of restoring the blood volume, but none can be regarded as complete substitutes for blood."

Whitby said more than 100,000 pints of blood and plasma were used in European operations from D-Day through Sept. 30 and in the first six weeks 27,766 persons received transfusions.

Since the war began, he said, more than 430,000 pints of blood and plasma were exported to the fighting fronts. Generally, 10 to 15 percent of the wounded require transfusions, he added.

Taxpayers for the Third District of New York were reminded yesterday by James W. Johnson, Collector of Internal Revenue, that Jan. 15 is the deadline for filing original or amended 1944 Declarations of Estimated Tax and for paying installments on previously filed declarations for 1944.

Mr. Johnson pointed out that March 15 remains the regular deadline for filing 1944 annual returns and 1945 Declarations of Estimated Tax.

The Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday in Denver reaffirmed the federal government's contention that no man should have

more than one wife at a time, even for religious purposes.

The court upheld the conviction by a Federal District Court in Utah of eight men and one woman on charges growing out of polygamous practices by the Fundamentalist sect.

Thirteen of 25 Nazi prisoners of war who tunneled out of the Papago Park prison camp in Arizona Christmas eve still were at large yesterday after the capture of two more fugitives 25 miles from the Mexican border.

Mrs. Muriel Vann Gardner, 19, of Jacksonville, Fla., is near death from bullet wounds inflicted by a teen-aged rejected suitor who killed himself.

Police said Mrs. Gardner met Ponce D. McMullen, also 19, on the street Thursday. The youth had been drinking, they said, and followed her home despite her pleas for him to cease his attentions because she was married.

The British National Institute for the Blind appealed on Christmas for a toy piano wanted by a war-blinded little boy in a nursery home in London. The institute received 100 toy pianos, one full sized zither and one barrel organ. "Eventually," the institute said, "we will be able to issue piano-forte equipment to all our 124 blind babies."

## City CIO Reelects Curran and Mills

President Joseph Curran and secretary-treasurer Saul Mills of the New York CIO council were reelected unanimously to another term in balloting Thursday night at the council's regular meeting.

Both headed the council since its inception.

A new vice-president, James V. King of the State County and Municipal workers, was added to the former four who were reelected. William J. Graves of Local 39, Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, sought a vice-presidency but failed, the incumbent, Ernest P. Rudloff of that local retaining the post.

There were only six changes on the executive board of 21. Richard Mazza from furniture, Bernard Segal from the office workers, Nicholas Carnes from department stores, C. M. Dickson from transport service and A. Lionell Collins from federal workers.

Mobilization of the council's resources to help the American Communications Association win the Western Union vote on Monday, was one of the chief topics at the meeting. Milton Kauffman, in charge of the council's campaign for the ACA, reported on the work done



## N. Y. Fulfills 'Worker' Drive

New York State went over the top in The Worker sub campaign on Friday morning, it was announced yesterday by the State Board of the Communist Political Association. New York topped its goal of 8,964 subs, and is still going strong.

"This is an outstanding job for New York State," Gilbert Green, president of the New York CPA, said. "It is the first time in a long drive that the New York State organization fulfilled its goals in a press circulation campaign, and I want to commend the leadership and membership of the counties and clubs for their achievements. That we went over the top in this crucial period is an indication of the awareness of the membership of the momentous problems facing the American people and of the role The Worker can and must play in clarifying issues and mobilizing the people."

The goal was reached, however, in spite of weaknesses in certain county organizations. Brooklyn, Manhattan and the up-state area have not yet achieved their quotas. They are so close to success, though, that it is expected they will fulfill goals on Sunday. Councilmen Pete Cacchione and Ben Davis issued calls for the mobilization of Brooklyn and Manhattan Communists at their club headquarters on Sunday morning at 10 a.m. in order to clinch the drive. The county offices will be open till 5 p.m. to receive subs gotten that day.

"I hope the membership will respond to these calls," Green said, "so that New York and Kings Counties may feel full satisfaction in carrying through their obligations."

## To Revise State Payroll Plans

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—Republican legislative leaders announced today that they expect to make drastic changes in legislative payroll methods early next week.

The changes are a result of a Grand Jury investigation, originally started by the O'Connell Democratic organization of Albany, into "abuses" in the system of handing out legislative funds.

The Grand Jury report noted that in the 20 years of Republican rule over the Legislature, expenses have nearly doubled. The report also pointed to various loopholes for "padding" legislative payrolls. It is no great secret that such padding has been in practice for years.

It is expected that two-thirds of the 1,085 jobs connected with the Legislature will be eliminated.

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# In this corner

Some Track Stuff About Army, Hagg, Dodds and Dixon  
Bill Mardo

On your marks . . . ! That's right, the indoor track season gets underway later this month, so suppose we tie up some of trackdom's loose ends:

When Army's carnival takes to the cinders Jan. 27, there'll be a blockbuster of a young man entered in the shot-put event. The name is Felix (Doc) Blanchard, and it sounds mighty familiar, doesn't it?

They say Doc's never been too interested in field events, but happened to heave that hunk of weight well over 40 feet one day—just to prove a point, I guess.

The West Point gridders have also chipped in with Glenn Davis in the sprints. . . Max Minor finished out of the money when he tried out for the same spot. Those other Cadet runners must've had their wings pinned onto them kind of early, because if you remember, Mister Minor was one of the original now-you-see-him-now-you-don't boys during the grid season.

Gunder Hagg is having difficulty getting plane connections to bring him here for the indoor track season. Accordingly, our own champ, Gil Dodds, has just about decided to forego another crack at Hagg this year. The popular Divinity student is entering the last lap of his studies and would now like to concentrate more on his books than lowering his mile mark.

You can bet that Dodds would have improved upon his former time in the process of chasing wonderful Gunder over the mile route. Beating him is another question, and one that we feel too big an order for Gil or anyone else now running in these parts.

Right now those planes leaving Sweden are concerned with war wounded, and that's what accounts for Hagg's delay in getting here. Should Gunder touch our shores sometime this month, however, maybe Dodds will change his mind about meeting him. It'd be something to see.

That new 100-meter mark registered by the great Illinois speedster, Buddy Young, hasn't been officially recognized by the AAU. Two false starts in that event by Jack Lavelle wiped the race off the books. Only reason it was run off, according to the AAU explanation, was not to disappoint the crowd.

Buddy will probably make it all very legal this season, gentlemen.

America's most promising miler, the handsome Negro kid, Frank Dixon of NYU, is now stationed "somewhere in Australia." Dixon, along with Les MacMitchell, were the two greatest naturals in the mile field since Glenn Cunningham stopped leading the boys around the ring. . . Dixon versus MacMitchell can be put down in your notebooks as a postwar sporting event that will nearly rank in appeal with the projected Louis-Conn return bout.

## Tying Up the Loose Ends

A 10-member major league committee convened in Chicago yesterday to draft a new major league agreement.

The committee, composed of five representatives each from the National and American leagues, was handed the job of rewriting the formula for baseball government at the leagues' recent meeting in New York. The two league presidents, Will Harridge of the American, and Ford Frick of the National, will sit in on the meeting.

The handiwork which will evolve the meetings, to be held behind closed doors, will not become official until passed by the full membership of the two leagues at a joint meeting scheduled for New York early next month.

There "definitely will be no discussion or action taken concerning a new commissioner," Harridge said.

Ann Curtis, comely women's national free style swimming champion of San Francisco, Cal., this week won the annual James E. Sullivan memorial award as the outstanding amateur athlete in the United States in 1944.

Miss Sullivan, the first woman ever to win the coveted trophy, was named by a poll of the nation's sports writers and leaders and her

selection was announced at a luncheon meeting of New York track and field writers by Dan Ferris, National Amateur Athletic Association secretary.

Gil Dodds of Boston, outstanding track star and holder of the indoor mile record, was elected outstanding amateur last year.

The Illinois State Athletic Commission ruled yesterday that 66-year-old Jack Johnson, former heavyweight champion, will not be permitted to engage in a three-round exhibition bout at the Coliseum, Jan. 12.

Johnson was pronounced physically unfit by the commission's physician.

The government's Board of War Communications, asserting that "there is no justification for the continued operation of domestic communication facilities" for dissemination of racing information, yesterday requested the telephone and telegraphic industries tonight to take immediate steps to reclaim facilities and manpower used for such purposes.

The Federal Communications Commission supported the Board in the move, apparently designed to strip racing wire services of their facilities.

## Pardon Us, But Our Rangers Looked Good

It's shameful the way we continue to break our promises never to discuss the New York Rangers again.

But we thought you'd like to know everybody in Madison Square Garden Thursday night was much impressed with the manner in which the Patrickmen held Detroit's Red Wings to a 4-4 tie.

Shelving his usual five-man attack, coach Frankie Boucher had his charges shift to the defensive most of the night and kept his guards way in the back except for those times when Ranger sharpshooters Goldup, DeMarco and Warwick had their sticks on the puck.

The trick worked okay, and except for Ant Atanas' failure to sneak one past goalie Lumley when they were all alone, the Rangers would have won the fray.

Those Bill Cowley-led Boston Bruins come into the Garden tomorrow night, and it would be mighty nice if our boys continued the good work exhibited in their last two contests. As things stand now, the Blueshirts are five points ahead of the last place Hawks, and five behind the Bruins—which shows you how much Sunday night's game means to the Patrickmen.

Here are the standings:

	W.	L.	T.	Pts.
Montreal	17	5	3	36
Detroit	15	8	4	34
Toronto	13	8	3	28
Boston	9	13	1	19
New York Rangers	4	13	6	14
Chicago	3	16	3	9

## Ed Leede "Leads" Dartmouth to Win

Ed Leede, the Dartmouth College hoopster who impressed Garden court fans with his fine shooting against St. John's last week, again sparked his team as they turned back the Camp Endicott squad Thursday night, 51-40.

Leede dropped 21 points through the cords. Other games that night saw Illinois Tech, Utah, Marshall, Tulane and the Sampson basketball squads all score triumphs.

## Redmen Picked Over Rhode Island Tonight

By PHIL GORDON

Coming on the heels of their heart-breaking one-point loss to City College earlier this week, St. John's will have to prove they can come back the hard way tonight at the Garden, where they meet the unlimited scorers from Rhode Island while NYU tangles with the University of Connecticut.

Rhode Island comes into the Garden without any secrets or new plays—their wide-open attacking style is an open book to the nation's basketball teams. But knowing what Rhode Island will do and then trying to stop them from winning is an entirely different matter.

Sparked by the brilliant sharpshooter, Ernie Calverly, the Rhode Islanders have notched an average of 88 points per game in their six winning efforts this season. Calverly, perhaps the tiniest center in the game, has already tossed in 164 points, and is having another season comparable to last year, when he notched 534 joints in 20 games.

Not too far behind is Dick Hole, a six-footer who fits in very well with Rhode Island's fast-breaking game. Hole has 101 points to his credit, and is the other big gun St. John's will have to hang onto like leeches tonight.

Joe Lapchick's squad are masters at the business of bottling the opposition, and should keep the score somewhat lower than what Rhode Island usually tallies during an evening's work. Bill Kotsors, who did such an admirable defensive job on the touted Darrell Brantz of Dartmouth recently, will probably be assigned to guard Calverly tonight.

The Redmen's noted switching attack was pretty effective against Rhode Island last year, whom they beat by some 10 points.

It's mainly a question of a one-track, high-powered offensive outfit against a well-coached flexible bunch of boys who still look like the best in the city, despite their recent loss to Nat Holman's hoopers. . . We'll string along with the Redmen.

In the opening game, an NYU

## Lineups for Tonight

No.	ST. JOHN'S	Pos.	U. of CONN.	No.
13	Grenert	.....	.....	1
17	Goldstein	.....	.....	14
11	Walsh	.....	.....	18
7	Mangiapane	.....	.....	4
6	Tannenbaum	.....	.....	13
NYU Reserves: Benanti (3), Sarath (4), Forman (8), Derderian (9), Monasch (10), Alagia (12), Most (14), Kravitz (15), Connecticut Reserves: Wetmore (5), Rogers (6), ed Zenas (8), Zucco (9), Grant (11), Hickey (15), Granato (17).				
Officials: Nucatola and Meyer.				

No.	ST. JOHN'S	Pos.	R. I. STATE	No.
3	Kotsors	.....	.....	3
4	Wertz	.....	.....	18
11	Summer	.....	.....	3
15	Robinson	.....	.....	4
12	Gothin	.....	.....	20
St. John's Reserves: Pore (3), Shea (6), Barreras (7), Hurley (8), McCurdy (9), Lennon (10), Pressman (14), Kaiser (15), Larkin (17), Ochs (19).				
Rhode Island Reserves: Crandall (6), Wholey (7), Coy (9), Moore (12), Wagner (14), Day (17), McGreevy (18).				
Officials: Andersen and Russell.				

squad that has looked very good in their latest attempts, doesn't figure to have much trouble against Connecticut. . . Sid Tannenbaum, Al Brenert and company have too much shooting talent to drop this one.

## Native Oarsmen Best In Test With GI Crew

Native oarsmen in the South Pacific proved better athletes than a GI boatcrew which included a number of college varsity men, the United Press reports.

Challenger by natives to a paddling contest, the 12-man crew of men of the 31st Division climbed into their shell with amused smiles.

But the smiles soon faded when the native canoe men skimmed past, timing brilliant downstrokes to a rhythmic chant. The chant was infinitely superior to the cries of the American coxswain, the soldiers observed.

## RADIO

WMCA—570 Kc.	WEVD—1330 Kc.
WEAF—680 Kc.	WNEW—1180 Kc.
WOR—710 Kc.	WLIR—1190 Kc.
WJZ—730 Kc.	WHN—1500 Kc.
WNIC—530 Kc.	WQV—1250 Kc.
WABC—880 Kc.	WBNY—1490 Kc.
WINS—1000 Kc.	WQXR—1500 Kc.

WQXR—Joseph Fuchs, Violin  
5:45-WEAF—Curt Massey, Piano  
WOR—Shirley Eder, Interview  
WJZ—Marion Mann, Songs

### 6 P.M. TO 9 P.M.

6:00-WEAF—News; Friendship Ranch  
WOR—News; Strictly Personal  
WJZ—Tell Me, Doctor  
WABC—Quincy Howe, News  
6:15-WJZ—Harry Wismer—Sports  
WABC—People's Platform  
WMCA—Dale Belmont, Songs  
6:30-WOR—Fred Van der Ven, News  
WJZ—Edward Tomlinson  
WMCA—Fighting Words  
6:45-WEAF—Religion in the News  
WOR—Sports—Stan Lomax  
WJZ—Lucienne Delval, Songs  
WABC—The World Today—News  
WMCA—Radio Beam—Jack Shafer  
7:00-WEAF—World's Great Novels  
WOR—Guess Who?—Quiz  
WJZ—Correspondents Aboard  
WABC—Play—Mayor of the Town, with Lionel Barrymore

7:15-WJZ—Leland Stowe, News  
7:30-WEAF—The Saint—Play  
WOR—Arthur Hale, News  
WJZ—Meet Your Navy  
WABC—America in the Air  
WMCA—Something for the Girls  
WQXR—Concert Music  
7:45-WOR—The Answer Man  
WMCA—Songs of Israel  
8:00-WEAF—Gaslight Gaieties  
WOR—Frank Singler, News  
WJZ—Early American Music  
WABC—Danny Kaye Show, with Harry James, Lionel Stander, Eve Arden; Eddie Cantor, Guest (Premiere)  
8:15-WOR—Music for Remembrance  
8:30-WEAF—Truth or Consequences  
WOR—Detroit Symphony Orchestra  
WJZ—Boston Symphony Orchestra  
WABC—The FBI in Peace and War  
8:55-WABC—Bob Trout, News

### 9 P.M. TO MIDNIGHT

9:00-WEAF—National Barn Dance  
WABC—Hit Parade  
WMCA—News; Shoot the Works  
WQXR—Europe This Week—Denis Plimmer  
9:15-WQXR—Request Music  
9:30-WEAF—Can You Top This?  
WOR—Mysterious Traveler  
WJZ—Spotlight Band  
WMCA—Grogg Hall  
9:45-WABC—Saturday Serenade  
9:55-WJZ—Quick Quiz  
10:00-WEAF—Judy Canova Show  
WOR—Theater of the Air

## WANT - ADS

Rates per word (Minimum 10 words)	Daily	Sunday
1 time	.....	.....
3 times	.....	.....
7 times	.....	.....

DEADLINE: Noon Daily. For Sunday Wednesday 12 Noon; for Monday, Saturday & Noon.

APARTMENT TO SHARE (Bronx)  
BUSINESS WOMAN to share apartment with woman, kitchen privileges. J.Erome 7-8732.

(Queens)  
WILL SHARE 4 1/2 room apartment with business woman. Tenant gets 2 rooms and share kitchen, bath. JA. 6-1839. Sunday or evenings.

APARTMENT TO SUBLET (Manhattan)  
ELLWOOD ST., 2 (1G). 3 rooms, furnished. Reasonable. After 6 p.m. (190th St.-8th Ave. subway station).

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT (Manhattan)  
11TH ST. Man, kitchen privileges, large room, phone. GR. 5-4397 after 6 p.m.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED  
GIRL wants room, would consider sharing with another girl. Prefer Manhattan. Write Box 79, care of Daily Worker.

HELP WANTED  
12-13 REALTY CORP. needs man who can run elevator and operate steam boiler. Call at 35 E. 12th St., 3rd floor. Mr. Kellner, mgr.

PROGRESSIVE RECREATION DIRECTOR for adult summer school in Midwest. Excellent accommodations, high salary for right person. Write Box 177, care of Daily Worker.

SUMMER HOME WANTED  
WANTED: Summer Bungalow, 3-4 rooms, 100-miles radius of New York. I.Ronside 6-5563, 5-7:30 p.m.



—Comment by Samuel Sillen

# Romain Rolland: Great Fighter Against Fascism

Romain Rolland was triumphant in death. He lived to see the liberation of his motherland. He witnessed the rout of the Vichy traitors who had banned his great novel *Jean Christophe*. He could rejoice in the spectacle of the Nazi beast being torn and bled by the united free peoples of the world.

The Nazis had sought to cheat him of this victory. They reported his death last year, but their plans miscarried. Rolland, the literary titan whom Tolstoy once called "the warden of Europe's conscience," survived until France was free.

Freedom was the abiding passion of his life. He was proud that the town where he was born on Jan. 29, 1866—Clamecy—had embraced the Revolution of 1789. Rolland's paternal great-grandfather was one of the "Apostles of Reason," and in 1851, as Rolland boasted, when Napoleon III made his coup d'etat, Clamecy was one of the few villages which revolted against the usurper. This was the France he loved.

## ROLLAND AND GORKY

Rolland once wrote that the tie between himself and his friend Maxim Gorky was all the more remarkable since they had moved to their "fraternal encounter" from opposite points. Gorky, hard and robust, had come from the common people of old Russia, while he, frail in health, had come from the old French middle-class. Gorky won his education by walking through the world, and Rolland "by wearing out my seat and my elbows on the benches of schools and universities."

Both had to hack their way through jungles of prejudice. Both were "passionately sensible of the grandeur of human culture, the value of the treasures amassed by human intelligence in the course of the centuries." In the fight against reaction and fascism these men of different origins found a common bond and strength.

"I have effected a junction," wrote Rolland in 1931, "passing under and through the thick crust of Europe, with the fertile layers of the Soviet peoples, the immense life that has been revived in the depths of the USSR. And it was at the end of this subterranean travail that my roots touched those of Gorky. Our hands clasped fraternally..."

The Clamecy notary's son was educated at a local school and then at lycees in Paris. After obtaining his bachelor's degree from the Ecole Normale Supérieure in 1889 Rolland went to the French School in Rome.

Passionately devoted to music, Rolland obtained his doctorate with a thesis on *The Origins of the Opera in Europe*: Before Lully and Scarlatti. He became an instructor of art history at the Ecole Normale Supérieure, and later an instructor of music history at the Sorbonne. Rolland's volumes on Beethoven, Handel, and other composers, together with his biographies of Michelangelo and Tolstoy, are among his most distinguished literary works.

## JEAN CHRISTOPHE

With such interests, it was natural that the hero of his *Jean Christophe* should be a musician. This "magnificent epic," as Gorky termed it, written between 1904 and 1912 traces the story of a musical prodigy from his precocious youth, his early love affairs, and his rise to fame through the musical and society circles of Paris.

As a novelist, Rolland suffers from looseness of form and an unsure ability to dramatize individual scenes. At the same time, he achieves powerful cumulative effects through the very force and sincerity of his emotion. He is more the heir of Victor Hugo, whom he admired as "the old Orpheus," than of either Balzac or Flaubert. His romanticism is expressed in a rebellious striving of the artistic intelligence against a vulgar and unhealthy civilization.

The devastating European war which the novel forecast found Rolland in Switzerland. He was now 48. Disapproving the imperialist war of 1914-1918 as a slaughter of the many in the interests of the few, Rolland published a number of articles which earned for him the wrath of the belligerents on both sides. The most celebrated of these

arated the artist, the intellectual, from the masses and from social struggle. Like his own Jean Christophe he had sought to return to the unique "realms of the air... Mein Reich ist in der Luft." He had exalted "the free Mind, one and manifold, eternal" with an abstract rhetoric that concealed the realities which Mind must recognize to be truly free.

In his justified opposition to World War I, Rolland had developed an idealistic pacifism which, if carried to its logical conclusion, would have meant submission to all enemies at all times.

While siding with the Russian Revolution, he had, as he later noted, "persisted in claiming, for this tree of liberty, that it should be independent of a field of tillage and labor—which was as much as to say that it should remain with its roots in the air." Concerned about the possible "loss of individualism" and "unnecessary violence," he had hoped to effect some kind of marriage between Leninism and Gandhism.

Rolland argued out his confusions and hesitations with Communist friends, particularly Barbusse, whose views were powerfully confirmed by historical events. With the growing menace of fascism and war, Rolland began the process of renouncing his "imaginary treasures." He joined hands with the Communists to save France and humanity from the ravages of fascism. He called on the intellectuals to unite with the working class.

He now wrote: "Up to the last 15 years, the best among us was unable to break through the blind alley of individualism. We acted in isolation, guided solely by the voice of our conscience: it was our strength and at the same time our weakness. Both our impotence and our independence flowed from it. The writer of these lines realized that better than anyone else could have, when, at the beginning of the war in 1914, announcing his slogan, Above the

Battle, he wrote with the bitter pride of one vanquished: 'I do not speak to convince Europe. I speak the swastika.' He wrote a beautiful tribute to 'the heroic figure of Dimitrov (who) will stand out in the future, in colossal relief, on account of the loftiness of his spirit and his energy.' He tauntingly challenged the Hitlerites to try Thaelmann in the open. He wrote with increasing clarity, was the world's bulwark of peace and freedom. And all the powers that were seeking to smash this bulwark were the warmakers, the would-be-fascists. Only in alliance with the Soviet Union could the barbarian tide be stemmed.

The firm ground which he now found was "the social and moral reconstruction of humanity" in the Soviet Union. Here, as he could see with increasing clarity, was the world's bulwark of peace and freedom. And all the powers that were seeking to smash this bulwark were the warmakers, the would-be-fascists. Only in alliance with the Soviet Union could the barbarian tide be stemmed.

Between fascism and us, a fight to the death! That was the message he left. That is what we remember most about Rolland. A Victor Hugo of our century, he roused men to a sense of their dignity as human beings. He had the courage to grow, where weaker men get trapped in their prejudices, like the Social Democrats whom he strongly denounced as comforters of the fascist enemy. He helped teach the writers and artists of all countries their responsibility as citizens in the fight against the burning of the Reichstag and soldiers in the fight against the "frenzied imbeciles" of fascism. He bitterly attacked those who refused, as Anatole France said of Zola, to battle the enemy. "We should be an inspiring moment in the commerce with our budding Fuehrers, science of mankind."

## ROLLAND'S MISSION

It was Rolland's crowning mission as a writer to unite progressive intellectuals on a world scale for the struggle against fascism. His appeals for action are as brilliantly worded as they are urgent. He denounced Nazi racism. He helped expose the burning of the Reichstag as a clumsy police provocation. He attacked those who refused, as Anatole France said of Zola, to battle the enemy. "We should be an inspiring moment in the commerce with our budding Fuehrers, science of mankind."

## MOTION PICTURES

### EXCLUSIVE SHOWING—SPECIAL ISSUE

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Stage Show at 12:08, 3:10, 6:12, 9:20



# Late Bulletins

## Yanks Seize Marinduque Island, 100 Miles Southeast of Manila

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Leyte, Philippines, Saturday, Jan. 6. (UP).—American troops have occupied Marinduque island in the Philippines 20 miles east of Mindoro and 100 miles southeast of Manila, it was announced today.

The landing was made Wednesday at Buenavista on the southwestern

coast, about 31 miles from the Bondoc peninsula of Luzon. There was no opposition.

It is separated from Bondoc Peninsula — thrusting southward from the main body of Luzon Island, upon which Manila is located—only by the waters of Mompog passage, about 10 miles wide at its narrowest point.

## Monty's Troops Fight Through Ice, Snow and Steel Bullets

WITH MARSHAL MONTGOMERY'S COMMAND, Jan. 5 (UP).—British troops of Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's command fought yard by bitter yard toward the village of Grupont today after defeating crack German Second Panzer Grenadiers in an epic 24-hour battle for Bure at the western tip of the German salient into Belgium.

For a day and an entire night, and hedges into sparkling mounds until this morning, the British of tinsel. Two platoons were cut hurled themselves in waves into off at the eastern end of the village Bure. Grim as the fighting was, it and the Germans shelled them at was hardly grimmer than the the closest possible range. They weather, which has turned the were rescued, and fresh troops came gentle Ardennes into an ironclad up during the night to consolidate the British gains and drive the Germans toward Grupont.

## Keep Up Bombing of Japanese Bases

PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Jan. 5 (UP).—Liberator bombers of Lt. Gen. Millard Harmon's Strategic Air Force have resumed their bludgeoning of Japanese bases in the western Pacific, Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced today, while further details of carrier strikes against Formosa and Okinawa islands remained blacked out by need of radio silence until operations are completed.

Escorted by Lightning fighters, the B-24's struck north from Marianas bases against Iwo Jima in the Volcano Group Tuesday, then returned the following day for another strike at the same targets.

It was on the same days that carrier-based U. S. Hellcats, Helldivers and Avengers attacked Formosa and Okinawa in the Ryukyus near the China coast.

Tokyo broadcasts said a new American naval force has made its appearance on the sea route to Mindoro and that another Allied carrier fleet was bombarding the Netherlands Indies island of Sumatra.

## R. J. Thomas Sees Victory of No-Strike Policy

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 5.—In his speech before the second national education conference of the UAW-CIO, meeting here at the Hotel Pfister, R. J. Thomas, international president of the UAW, made a blistering attack on the isolationist-minded no-strike pledge rescinders, and expressed full confidence that the pledge "will not be repealed."

"The workers of the UAW want to follow the policy of the UAW," said Thomas, to the applause of the several hundred delegates attending the education conference. [See other stories, page 5]

## Byrnes Asks End of Wartime Conventions

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (UP).—War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes tonight called for cancellation of all conventions requiring attendance of more than 50 persons and which are scheduled after Feb. 1, as a means of curtailing non-essential travel.

He said he was certain that his appeal would receive public support and cooperation that he has taken no measures "to determine government enforcement procedures which might be instituted."

## Chinese One Mile from Manwing

CHUNGKING, Jan. 5 (UP).—Chinese troops of the northern Burma combat command driving east along the Bhamo-Namhkam road are within one mile of Manwing and a possible linking of the China-India land route along a northward road through Loiwing and Wanting, it was disclosed today.

## 1,000 RAF Bombers Blast Germany

LONDON, Jan. 5 (UP).—More than 1,000 RAF bombers attacked Germany tonight, hitting Hannover twice and also bombing Berlin, it was announced officially.

# Daily Worker

New York, Saturday, January 6, 1945



Flames envelope this airplane on the flight deck of an American carrier as the crew desperately fights the fire. This scene is part of an official U. S. Navy film, entitled Brought to Action. The carrier was bombed during the second battle of the Philippines, and the photo was part of a captured Japanese newsreel. Official Navy Photo.

## The Veteran Commander

### THE ENEMY'S COMMENTATORS ARE GUESSING

THE Berlin radio said last night that the German salient in Belgium was being hit in a big Allied pincers operation into which General Eisenhower had thrown such strength as to indicate that he had shelved all plans for an Allied winter drive into the Reich.

We do not know yet what losses were incurred by both sides in the Battle of the Bulge. We do not know what reserves General Eisenhower has at his immediate disposal. On the other hand we know that Rundstedt did not use more than a score of divisions in his main effort. There is little doubt that the offensive which started on Dec. 16 WAS his main effort because that was his best chance (because of the weather, the initial surprise, etc.) and it is inconceivable that the German commander would not have used his full punch at that time. After all, a RESUMED offensive is like a warmed-up dish. It seldom equals or surpasses the "original stuff" in quality.

Thus we know almost for sure that the Germans could not afford more than a score of first class divisions for the big blow. On the other hand we know that Eisenhower wields the military power of the entire English-speaking world. Is it reasonable to assume that this world cannot cope with a score of German divisions and go them one better? Such an assumption would certainly not be reasonable. Therefore we think that the Berlin radio is whistling in the dark. The Allied High Command can

and probably will resume the offensive once the bulge has been taken care of.

Now as to the way this bulge is being taken care of at this writing, it can be said that Allied efforts are directed against its western tip, which now has the shape of a circle sitting on a 14-mile stretch of the Bastogne-Grandmenil highway. The radius of the circle is approximately 11 miles; thus the area of the tip of the bulge is about 350 square miles. The focal points through which the Germans can either pump in or out troops are La Roche and Houffalize. Patton is advancing from the south and Hodges is advancing from the north, which would seem to create a pincers. But at the same time we see that other Hodges troops are pressing against the tip of the salient from the west, thus seemingly squeezing out of the bulge the very troops Patton and Hodges are trying to encircle. The tip of the bulge is shrinking along its entire perimeter and this would seem to indicate that hope for an encirclement is gradually fading.

However, we repeat that it seems incredible to us that the mere fact that 10-odd German divisions may slip out of the bulge should upset all Allied winter offensive plans.

THE battle for Budapest continues to rage. Outside the area of encirclement the enemy is still pressing his relief attacks, and it should be expected that he will still make some progress. The pattern of the operation is familiar. Similar attacks were made at Stalingrad, Uman, Korsun, Skala, Sneghievka and other places. But never once did the Red Army let the Germans slip out of their grasp. The Germans can advance another 15 miles between Komarno and Budapest, without bringing any relief to their besieged accomplices.

Inside Budapest the last phase of the struggle is being heralded by the attempts of the Germans to supply their troops by air. These attempts do not appear to be successful. At this writing the German relief army is the same distance from Budapest as Munnstein's relief army was from Kiev at the height of the counterblow near Zhitomir a little more than a year ago.

PINKY RANKIN

